

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.
THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

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August 8, 1860.

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2 vols. Price \$10 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the said estate to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. See specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bulley, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sned, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John C. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Charles Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chace, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitesburg.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in the forenoon next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:29 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryant's, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad at Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains
May 4, 1863.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.*
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*
15th District—O. T. Worthington, Union.*
16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.*
17th District—M. P. Buster, Union.*
18th District—Geo. C. Rife, Union.*
19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.*
20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*
21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*
22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*
23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.*
24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*
25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*
26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.*
27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.*
28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*
29th District—Jas. H. Bush, Union.*
30th District—Wm. S. Bots, Union.*
31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*
32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*
33d District—John Power, Union.*
34th District—Thos. T. Garrard, Union.*
35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.*
36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*
37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*
38th District—Wm. H. Grainger, Union.*
Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.
Anderson—Thomas H. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Balt—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Barren—W. W. Warring, Union.
Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.
Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.
Butler—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.
Calloway—Dr. John Whitney, Union.
Campbell—Cryus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Rowan—Seaton, Union.
Cass and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clark—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
Claus and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.
Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.
Daviess—John S. McFarland, Union.
Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carline, Union.
Greenup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Saml. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.
Hart—George T. Wood, Union.
Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.
Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jesse—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayre, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larue—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.
Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Varmon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.
Logan—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.
Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.
Marion—Jno. R. Thomas, Union.
Mason—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.
Marshall—
McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings, Union.
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert, Union.
Metcalf—C. C. Harvey, Union.
Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.
Monroe—Hiram Hagan, Union.
Morgan and Wolfe—
Muhlenberg—E. R. Weir, Union.
Nelson—Wm. Elliott, Union.
Nicholas—John W. Campbell, Union.
Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Union.
Pulaski—M. E. Ingram, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Union.
Simpson—J. F. Lauck, Union.
Spencer—Dr. Milton McGrew, Union.
Taylor—Jos. H. Chandler, Union.
Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.
Trigg—Samuel Larkins, Union.
Trimble—Evan M. Garriott, No-men-or-money.
Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.
Warren—Pierce Butler Hawkins, Union.
Washington—R. J. Browne, Union.
Wayne—H. W. Tuttle, Union.
Whitley—M. E. White, Union.
Woodford—H. C. McLeod, Union.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.
July 27th, 1863—w4w3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

Freight TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

Freight TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL OILL,
Superintendent.
April 6, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M. The change for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Freightage collected.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—4f.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1863—May 14—4f.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

CINCINNATI.

SESSION OF 1863-'64.

THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. W. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES KEARNS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's Tickets.....\$60 00
Matriculation Ticket, (payable once)..... 5 00
Dissecting Ticket..... 5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket..... 5 00
St. Johns Hospital Ticket..... 3 00
Graduation Fee..... 25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes.—Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students will be aided in procuring boarding houses, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the D. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,
South East corner Sixth and Race streets.
Sept. 2, 1863—4m.

M. POLK.....D. E. BUCKLEY.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

*No certificates received at the Secretary of State's Office in any of the counties marked with the asterisk.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863—by.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863—4f.

\$50. AGENTS WANTED. \$150.

LIBERAL inducements to Canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE \$12 SEWING MACHINE.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to travel and introduce my New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine. This Machine possesses more than ordinary merits, is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

\$50 To \$150 Per Month and Expenses will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage.

L. MALCOM,
Box 2,788, Boston, Mass.

Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., } In Equity.
Mary P. Graham, &c. }

BY AN order of the Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1863, this action was referred to the undersigned, as Commissioner, for the settlement of the estate of C. G. Graham, deceased. All the creditors of said estate are hereby notified and required to present their claims to the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of October, 1863.

L. H. LORD,
Commissioner.
July 24, 1863—101.

J. W. FINNELL,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—4f.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—4f.

JAMES SPEED,

WM.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

THE DEACON'S BULL.

BY J. W. WATSON.

Deacon Joseph Jones, of Litchfield, was a fine specimen of the old style, sturdy farmer, honest, conscientious, and hospitable to a fault, and with one leading vanity, which was his farm, and his ability to raise the finest stock in the whole of New England. In his younger days the deacon had commanded a company of State troops, which had done service during the last war with Great Britain, and though he had failed in the technical application of the term, "to smell powder," yet he had received the infusion of warlike spirit, and earned the title of "captain," which, on the principal of "once a captain, always a captain," stuck to him, and mingled with the more peaceful cognomen of "deacon."

This warlike spirit the deacon could never conquer, even though he had been frequently rebuked by the good dominie for showing so much of the church militant in his daily bearing, and could find no greater delight, when he could obtain an audience, than in recalling the days of his captaincy and telling bloodless tales of "when I was out in '13 and '14."

Among the deacon's fine stock was a bull, a splendid animal, which for strength, size and beauty, excited the envy and admiration of the farmers of the whole country. So much was the deacon's bull praised, that very soon its owner began to believe he possessed the most wonderful animal that had ever existed, and to boast accordingly.

From morning till night, nothing could be heard in the neighborhood of Litchfield but praises of the deacon's bull, and estimations of his value. At last to such a pitch did this estimation reach that the deacon not content with bearing the palm from every cattle raiser in the county, sought, like Alexander, fresh worlds to conquer, and offered his bull to the competition of the entire country. To do this properly, Deacon Joseph issued a handbill setting forth in glowing lines the qualities of his bull, its size, age, weight and color, leading off with a challenge to any one possessing an animal of like size and age, to bring it forward, and vanquish the deacon's bull in a fair fight for one hundred dollars. Here it was that the old warlike spirit peeped forth, and the deacon instead of offering to match his bull for any of those qualities that go toward making good beef, proffered the challenge for its fighting quality.

These handbills were scattered far and wide, until one, by the aid of a peripatetic peddler, found its way to the hands of a noted breeder of stock in the western part of the State, who determined on accepting the challenge on behalf of a fine young animal of his own, and making an attempt to foil the deacon's hundred dollars. Accordingly he started with his bull for the deacon's, but by some delays on the road he did not reach his destination until late on Saturday afternoon, whereupon his stating his errand he was warmly welcomed by the deacon and honest praise bestowed upon the splendid animal he had brought with him. It was too late that evening for the trial, and the bull was accordingly driven into the rich pasture to recruit after the journey, and his owner made free of the deacon's home.

The next day being the Sabbath, the family all set forth to church, the deacon surrendering his place in the family pew to the stranger, and staying at home under the plea of not feeling very well. After they were well gone, the deacon to aid in dismissing the thought of the two bulls, and of the coming fight on the morrow, got down the family Bible and read a chapter, but still the bulls would mix themselves with the texts and wander away with his thought. At last the deacon could stand it no longer, and putting on his hat, out he went to take just one look at the fierce monster that was on the morrow to carry away the laurels from his bull, and the hundred dollars, or leave him the happy victor. There he stood in the centre of the field, coal black, and shaking his fierce, shaggy head in defiance. The deacon gazed in admiration, and then the thought crept into his brain that to-morrow was a long time to wait, and that as there was nobody to see, and no one to tell tales, he might as well give the bulls just one little turn at each other, that he might be better able to judge, and that if the contest waxed too warm he could drive off his own animal without trouble. No sooner thought than done, and the deacon stealthily let down the bars that led into the field and proceed to drive in his bull, but the stranger bull in an instant saw the entrance open, and without delay rushed through and in quicker time than it takes to relate, tackled the deacon's bull. The fight was terrible and the deacon delighted. For a while he forgot his Sabbath-breaking in the keen enjoyment of the fight, and the belief that his bull would be the victor, but at length the stranger began to have the best of it, and the deacon fearing the utter defeat of his favorite, took a hand in the fight himself. He tore a rail from the fence and rushed at the black bull, punching and pushing him in the rear, and striving to drive him back to his pasture. This attack instead of attaining its object only increased the animal's rage, until with one fierce lunge he laid his antagonist on the ground, pierced him through the chest with one thrust of his sharp horns, and laid him dead in an instant. No sooner had he finished his work in front, than, like a good soldier, he made for the enemy in his rear, and the deacon made for the opening in the fence with the bellowing monster close at his heels. Away they went, deacon and bull, straight for the house, the first puffing and blowing under his fearful speed, the last pawing and bellowing in a manner to strike terror into firmer hearts than that of the deacon. It was a terrible race, but the deacon won it by a few yards, just as the door of the house in the face of the bull, and rushing to the kitchen for safety. In the moment he heard with terror the blow of the monster's head upon the door; a second thump and down it went, admitting him to the hall. The door of the parlor stood open, and upon the wall opposite was a large mirror, the pride of the deacon's wife and daughters, and the choice piece of their household goods. The bull did not waste time, but seeing his image in this glass, made one rush, scattering glass in minute particles and shaking the house with the crash.

By this time, the deacon had begun to recover his wind and his presence of mind, and to think of a loaded gun hanging over the mantle in the kitchen. Rendered desperate, he clutched the weapon and rushed to the door of the parlor. The bull spied him instantly and made a rush, his last, for almost running the muzzle of the gun into

his head, the deacon fired, and a dead bull blocked up the hall, deluging the floor with its blood, just as the family presented themselves at the door on their return from church.

The consternation of all can be imagined, and the deacon had nothing for it but to make a clean breast and confess his Sabbath-breaking, pay the stranger for his bull, hand over the hundred dollars, make beef of the two carcasses, and good resolutions about bull fighting for the future.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the 3d Kentucky Infantry (Colonel Dunlap,) in the battle of Chickamauga river, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863:

Killed—Privates Thomas Hood and Wm. F. Anderson.

Wounded—1st Lieutenant A. D. Bradshaw, perhaps mortally; Orderly Joseph Russell, Sergeant Jacob Banks, Corporal Sylvester Craven, privates Jas. M. Curry, Jas. Powell, Jas. H. Long, Aaron R. Pike, A. J. Ferguson, Bird W. Harvey, and Jas. A. Shelton.

Missing—Logan L. Winfrey.

Killed—Privates Thomas Conner and Henry Walters.

Wounded—Captain Barnett, Sergeants John Borroughs and Wm. Allen, Corporal John Estes, privates Andrew Harris, John Hollender, and Jas. Barker.

Missing—John Brannon.

Killed—Lewis Gierke.

Wounded—2d Lieutenant John Warren, Corporals H. Davis and Wm. Dungan, and private Jas. Massey.

Killed—Silas Bainwater.

Wounded—Wm. B. Sharpe.

Missing—Abram Griffen and Lewis Sharpe.

Killed—Woodford Anderson.

Wounded—2d Lieut. Jas. D. Salmon, severe; Corporals James W. Sexton, John Gilpin, and John T. Dilley; privates K. J. Coomer, Robt. L. Runyan, C. T. Wright, and Levi Taylor.

Killed—Charles Whitley and Levi A. Cox.

Wounded—Orderly Lewis Burr, leg amputated; Sergeants Sam Head and Wm. Hendrickson; privates Lewis Warren, Jack Dillens, John Allen, John Leach, Wm. Ball, and Wm. Hall.

Missing—Anderson Riddle and Wm. Delany.

Killed—H. V. Polly and Sergeants H. B. W. Haynes.

Wounded—First Lieut. J. L. Hardin, Corporal J. B. Poppelwell, privates C. C. Naudy, Mason Poppelwell, Geo. W. Blankenship, Steward Rexroat, and Wm. Crisp—the last two perhaps mortal.

Missing—C. W. Dutton.

Killed—Capt. H. S. Taylor, and private W. B. Smith.

Wounded—First Lieut. Harvey Carter, Sergeant A. W. Wright, Corporal Joseph Griffin, privates M. Pitman, Allen M. Smith, Jas. M. Martin, H. B. Phillips, and H. S. Sells.

Missing—Corporal Martin Richardson, privates H. M. Smith and Isaac Burch.

Wounded—Corporals Geo. Bullock and John C. Redman; privates H. G. Jiles, Sam'l Lefew (perhaps mortally), Wm. Hicks, and Bluford H. Cummings.

Missing—Abraham Nicely.

Wounded—George Read (seriously); Corporal Wm. M. Lasley; privates Wm. R. Bullock, Squire Burdine, John Bobbit, Van B. Young (perhaps mortally), Jas. Wilder, David Brock, Jas. Parkey, Jonathan Smith, Joel Williams, Henry H. G. Haggard, and Joseph A. Moore.

Missing—Stacy Holten, D. N. Doolin, Henry Hines, Wm. D. Ashley, and Jas. Lawson.

Killed—14

Wounded—71

Missing—14

Total—99

To the friends of those gallant wounded, I have to say that they are being cared for as well as could be expected under the circumstances. They are being sent away as rapidly as possible to Bridgeport, where better quarters await them. Many gallant have fallen. Peace to their memories! I shall take pleasure in giving to the friends of the wounded, at any time, any information concerning them.

SAMUEL K. RHORER,

Asst. Surg., 3d Ky., Wood's Division.

OBITUARY.—The Aurora Commercial is guilty of the following amusing obituary:

Mister Editor: Jem bangs, we are sorry to state, has deceased. He departed this life last mundy. Jem was generally considered a gud feller. He died at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without any struggle; and such is life. In Da we are as pepper grass—mity smart—to Morrer we are cut down like a cow-cumber of the ground. Jem kept nice store, which his wife now wates on. His vurchews was numerous to behold. Menny is the thing we bot at his grocery, and we are happy to state to the admiring world, that he never cheated, spechfully in the wate of markel, which was nise and ewest sweet, and his survivin wife is the same wa. We never new him to put sand in his shugars, tho he had a big sand bar in front of his house; nor water in his Lickers, tho the Ohio River run past his dore. Piece to his remanes!

POETRY.

He died in his bed,
a great big buk he red,
a pray-er he lowly sed,
then turn'd over on 2 to bed,
and durned if he didn't die—dead!

He loves a wife, 8 children, a cow, 4 horses, a growcery store and other quadrupeds to morn his loss—but in the spa len did langwidge over the poit, his loss is there eternal gane.

[PRYET—Mr. Nelson an pul: If you will stomp the abuv on 2 yure vulerable colyums, I will be oblegated; send me a copy as I don't take yure payper only after m nex door naybor has threw with hisp.

Yores, ALLUC COLLY.]

[NOT A BEAN.—Ef you stumps the abuv on 2 yore entertainment jurnel, which is at yore apshum, send a copy to J bangs remained widdier, as she only gits my payper in reed wem lme dnu with it. Yores lile deth du us part.]

How PAT TRANSLATED GERMAN.—At a table d'hote, recently in Hamburg, an Irishman was seated next to a German lady who did not speak English. Handing her a plate of penches he said—

"Have a peach ma'am?"

"Nein," (no) replied the lady.

"Nine!" said he, staring with astonishment, first at her and then at the guests at the table. "Why, ma'am there is only six on the dish, but they are for you," at the same time rolling the whole upon her plate.

"Come home, my son," said a parent to one who had been from home for some time; "come home, and your mother will kill the fatted calf for you."

"Tell her not to do it, father," replied the offspring, "for I've lived on veal ever since I've been here. Tell her to kill a quarter of a pig instead."

The Bachelor and the Baby.

"What shall I do?" and the old bachelor stamped about the sitting room in a perfect rage of doubt, looking first at the napping babe, in the little wicker cradle, and then at the busy French clock on the mantle shelf.

As sure as my name is Joseph Phelps, that little two-fisted, large-lunged nephew of mine is about waking, and it wants an hour of the time which his mother appointed for her return. When I actually sweat thinking about it. What can I do with it? How can I treat it to sugar what-d'ye call em, or hold it, or trot it, or do anything with it?

At this juncture a faint wail from the baby receptacle brought bachelor to his taps. With an energy and alacrity that would not illy become a husband and baby tender, he commenced rocking the cradle, sending the indignant baby into a perfect tremor of kicks and squalls. Backwards and forwards, from one side of the pillow to the other, the round, red face rolled; the infant's fists were clenched with a force that purpled them, while from the white, plump throat came a cry that set the bachelor wild with fear.

Again Joe looked at the clock. "What in the deuce can I do?" he exclaimed, viewing wofully the little inflamed face before him.

He sat down on a big chair before baby, spread a double cradle quilt over his knees, and with a look of terror upon his face, proceeded to take the baby into his resting place. He drew the young hopeful into his lap, just as a very neat old lady would pick up a pocket handkerchief, with his thumbs and fingers. A fresh yell from the rosy mouth of the baby was the only expression of thanks as he commenced the never-out-of-fashion baby trot.

"It must be that something is pricking him!" "Shoe, shoe," said Joe, commencing a search for the aggravating pin that was driving the baby into such a rage, but no pin could be found, and he made an attempt to turn the baby over, but oh! the clumminess of his fingers—the little eel-like form fell out from his lap to the floor, sending forth a cry that was "louder, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Lord save me, I've broke its neck!" was the exclamation as he picked the baby up, and in the agony of despair tried to quiet him. A thought struck Joe; he saw a basque hanging against the wall in an adjoining bed room, and with a smile of delight upon his countenance, he went for it. Sure enough, there it was, stuffing, bodice and all a real monument of feminine ingenuity. He was wild with joy. He pinned it over his coat and fastened the sleeves behind him. He took the baby and laid its head against the false breastwork.

"Shades of Southern plantations and cotton factories," exclaimed Joe, as the baby rooted its nose in about a mile, then cuddled for a snooze. Then the bachelor commenced singing—

"Women are all a feeding show,
For a man's illusion given."

A tap upon the door stopped Joe in the midst of his suggestive song, and before he had time to disarray himself, the door was opened, and a roguish, laughing pair of eyes peered in upon him.

"Your sister is not at home, is she?" chirruped the visitor.

"No ma'am," stammered Joe, growing very red in the face; "and I have turned nurse."

Miss Hays laughed, offered to relieve him of his charge, which he willingly consented to, sitting near by the while, intently watching her. She managed the baby to a charm, without the basque, and Joe was captivated.

Joseph Phelps married Fanny Hays.

Too SLOW FOR PARADISE.—Pickering is a very nervous little man, who fusses and fidgets about in a remarkably quick manner, and who holds in detestation any thing that can possibly come under the head of a slow coach, and judges in rather queer expressions when anything moves too slow for his views. He is blessed with a "maid of all work," who has caused him to utter more profane words during the past three months, than three years in purgatory can atone for. One evening last week he dispatched the girl upon an errand to the neighboring store, and according to his ideas, she remained an unaccountably long time. He pulled out his watch and looked a half dozen times within ten minutes, whistled, drummed upon the table with his fingers, beat time with his feet upon the floor, and finally started up again and began pacing the room, as if his nervous agitation and impatience could in any degree accelerate the movements of the absent Abigail. But the girl came at length, and her impatient master broke forth with:

"For goodness sake, Maggie, where have you been?"

"To the store, sir," was Maggie's reply.

"Well," said the master, "it is about one hundred yards to the store, and you have been fifteen minutes in going and returning."

"Yes, sir," broke in the girl.

"Now Maggie," continued he, "take my advice, and when you die, remain quietly in your grave, and never make an attempt to get to heaven."

"And why not, sir?" queried the bewildered girl.

"Because," said Pickering, "the sun is ninety-six millions of miles from the earth, and heaven is beyond that, and if you ever make an attempt to get there, and at the rate you move, eternity will come to an end before you reach your destination."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON DARK ROOMS.—Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing" contain the following useful hints:

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula, rickets, &c., among children. People lose their heat in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligences and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Secondly, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kind of diseases. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you who are in charge and don't look to these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to accept their excuse—nor to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses made.

Life is but a Span.

Life is but a span—of horses;
One is "Age," the other "Prime,"
Up and down the hill our course is;
"Go in," ponies—"make your time."

Boyhood plies the whip of pleasure,
Youthfully gives a stroke;
Manhood goals them at his leisure,
"Let 'em rip, they're tough as oak."

"Hi ya! there!" the stakes we'll pocket,
To the winds let ours be sent;
Time, 2:40 whip in socket,
"Give 'em string and let 'em went."

On the sunny road to fifty
"Prime" is drowned in Lethe's stream;
"Age" is left, old, unthrifty
Life then proves "a one-horse team."

"Age" jogs on, grows quite unsteady,
Reels and slacks in his pace,
"Kicks the bucket," always ready,
"Gives it up"—Death wins the race.

WOUNDED KENTUCKY SOLDIERS.—The following wounded soldiers, belonging to Kentucky regiments, have arrived at hospitals in Nashville from Chattanooga:

Fourth Regiment—F. W. Earles, co. G; Wm. Wiseman, co. E; Frank Davis, co. B; Frank Donahue, co. A; Colby Hays, co. B; A. W. Davis, co. B; John W. Johnson, co. G; Isaac Johnson, co. G; Wm. Thomas, co. B; J. S. Suttler, co. B; James R. Russell, co. A; Fred Wallen, co. B.

Sixth Regiment—U. Woods, co. D; J. Woods, co. D; J. Winterhalter, co. K; Wm. Perkins, co. D; E. Oliver, co. A; L. Simpson, co. D; S. E. Blair, co. I.

Seventeenth Regiment—J. Stalp, co. K; H. D. Stals, co. D; G. Page, co. K; Will. E. Willeson, co. D; Wm. H. Moxey, co. M; M. Sandefur, co. H; Geo. W. Spooner, co. H.

Eighteenth Regiment—Jos. Croxton, co. C; S. Ride, co. G; J. Rider, co. G; C. Smith, co. F; Henry Wallace, co. I; J. C. Blackburn, co. G.

Ninth Regiment—Henry Spryer, co. G; 22d H. C. Field, co. A; 15th John A. Hagan, co. K; 5th John M. Rich, co. H; 2d J. Mullins, co. F; 8th G. H. Perry, co. H; 2d cavalry.

THE BRAIN.—One of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute through chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is sometimes marvelous. When under its influence, a man may have his limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from the artificial trance, he may still have neither pain or uneasiness.

Why? Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy? After a fit of that kind, people have no remembrance of any thing done to them during the fit. During the epileptic paroxysms, the brain is almost completely torpid. The same thing happens after the anesthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may happen after amputation performed on a patient under chloroform.

The same man who felt no pain in the stump either during or after the operation, may continue for many successive months to be attacked with the identical local symptoms for which his limb was removed, at the hour of the day or night when he was wont to suffer martyrdom before its removal. And more than this—if seized by his old enemy during sleep, he may wake, exclaiming: "O my leg, my leg! it pains me the same as when it was on!" More curious still, he may tell you he can, so far as his own feelings are concerned, accurately move the foot of the amputated limb.

What do these facts prove? They prove:

1st. That the brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, morbid or sane; they prove, inversely—

2d. That the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrence, whether the more prominent symptoms be general or local.

[London Medical Practice.]

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON SPIRITISM.—"DEMOCRACY."—In a letter to a Union mass meeting at Buffalo, last week, Attorney-General Dickinson thus characterized the "Democracy."

It may be Democratic according to Copperhead acceptance, to encourage this perjured, perfidious rebellion, by every possible mode of instigation. It may, according to the same idea, be Democratic to present to foreign despots the exhibition of a divided people upon a question which concerns our existence, and thus encourage them to do openly what they are doing secretly. But it is not the Democracy in which I was raised, and I repudiate it and all its belongings.

There are to-day more Democrats upon the Union ticket than upon the Copperhead, deducting the Know Nothing and backsliding Free Soilers on theirs; and as to the principles which they seek to establish as vital to Democracy, such Democratic blood, in the days of General Jackson, would have vomited a leech without the aid of warm water.

THE PARSON AND HIS FLOCK.—We were standing on the bank of the Connecticut river one day, when a resident in those part told us the following story:

"It was just such a day as this, now many years ago, that Parson Dearborn lost one of his lambs in this here stream, only a few miles lower down. They'd brake the ice, and Dearborn was up to his waist in the middle of the hole. The stream was so strong he'd much ado to keep on his legs. The first as come to be ducked was old Mar'm Bigelow, but when the parson had let her down into the water, he lost his hold and away she went under the ice. Now, Parson Dearborn was not a man to be put out, so says he, quite calm, 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord: come another of you, my children.' But no more would come. I reckon they all lost their faith—anyhow they all made tracks."

"And that became of Mrs. Bigelow, we inquired with horror."

"Well, I calculate nothing was seen of Mar'm Bigelow for a fortnight, when a fishing-boat picked her up in Long Island Sound."

Poor Mrs. Bigelow! it was a consolation to hear that she was picked up, and did not go to feed the lobsters for which the Sound is famous.

COTTON INTO TURKEY.—One day, at a farmhouse, a wag saw an old gobbler trying to eat the strings of some night caps that lay on the grass to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call introducing cotton into Turkey."

A youthful member of a rifle corps in a Scottish town, on his arrival home one evening, joyfully told his father that he had just got his arms. "Arms," quoth the ancient, dryly, "I'm thinking gin the French come, ye'll hae mair need o' your legs."

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, S. Jago, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WHERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wilkie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-wkly.

The First of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merino;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaine;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; James & Linsey Cloth; Cassimeres,
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quennecare; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

F. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863-tf.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

In the exercise of that privilege which every loyal man has, of expressing his opinion of public men and their acts, we cannot but say that the treatment of the loyal State of Maryland is a disgrace to the Government and disgusting to every right thinking Union man in the Nation. The most irritating and injurious violations of the laws of that State and the rights of its people, by military subordinates are permitted, without any effort being made to restrain them. The loyal State of Maryland is entitled to all the rights and privileges which any other loyal State has. But, instead of this, she is treated as badly as South Carolina. Governor Bradford, Senator Hicks, and other prominent loyal officials and citizens, have complained to the Government, but without success. The outrages are still going on. The slaves of loyal men are being organized into squads, companies, and regiments, and, under the guidance of Abolitionists and thieves, go from farm to farm doing far more damage than a rebel army would.

From the National Intelligencer we clip the following which gives but a faint idea of the great outrages being perpetrated upon that loyal people, under the direct authority and encouragement of high officials. How can we hope for the blessings of Providence upon our cause, if we do and permit acts which would disgrace even Jeff Davis?

"Certain it is that the worst anticipations seem those most likely to be realized. The steamboat Cecil was every day last week busily engaged in gathering up slave property along the coasts of Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Dorchester counties. About six hundred slaves have been carried away against their owners' wills from Talbot alone, and on Friday last the Cecil transported from Cambridge to Baltimore about one hundred slave negro men who were gathered from Dorchester county. Scores of farms have been suddenly stripped of their best labor, whilst few or none but helpless women and children are left behind for their owners to feed and support as best they can. On one estate, where the negroes numbered about four hundred all the adult males have been beguiled or forced, and three hundred women and children left to shift for themselves. What renders this the more embarrassing to agricultural proceedings is the total absence of white labor which might fill the place of the slave peasantry. A large portion of a most fertile and valuable region must go untended the next year, and great private and public losses be the consequence.

"It is stated that promises of considerable sums of money to the negro men, with other seductive offers, are among the most common means used to entice them from their owners; in some cases force is resorted to for the purpose. Thus a farm will be visited after nightfall by an officer and one or two men in military uniform. The owner will be notified that his servant has 'volunteered,' and that a military party have come to take him off. Of course resistance on the part of the master is out of the question, as he is always caught unawares.

"The bounty usually promised to each male negro slave is one hundred dollars, whilst the white man who recruits him gets two dollars, for his share in the proceedings; but there is a doubt whether the white parties into whose hands the bounty is placed always deliver to the recruited slave the full amount designed for him by the original providers of the fund, whether they be official or (as some aver) a society in the North which has been formed to gather money for the special abolishment of slavery in Maryland. The amount collected by the company is understood to reach \$100,000, and that it is out of this fund that the newspaper and other aids and abettors of these slave abductors are paid for their labors."

A letter from Dorchester has the following: "Yesterday I could scarcely avoid crying, to say nothing worse, to see gentlemen of this town and the neighborhood standing in groups, powerless to prevent the abduction of their slaves. The night before a steamer anchored in the river and the next morning, as though to add insult to injury, squads of negro soldiers perambulated the town in search of slaves. Miles of corn I have seen standing unharvested for want of hands, there being no substitutes for the slaves thus abducted."

"The rebels have proven themselves to be brave and determined foes, but it seems that they always do some mean act, to prevent us from respecting them. It is said that they retain, as prisoners, some 50 of our Surgeons who were captured in the recent battle. The capture and retention are both in violation, not only of the laws of war, but of express agreement, and the conduct of General Bragg is dishonorable. No Federal General has, to our knowledge or belief, been even charged with so palpable a violation of express agreement.

The rebels, we also learn, are in the habit of violating every agreement they make whenever it suits their convenience. They violate the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. Such meanness and want of honesty, will not do them any good. It will weaken them in the end. Such conduct will bring upon them and their cause the contempt of civilized nations. A cause that needs such shifts and expedients cannot prevail.

"We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. G. Cammack. The house he offers for sale is a good one, and in a pleasant part of the city for a residence. To any one wanting to buy he will offer a good bargain."

"The Louisville Journal says Dr. Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, wounded at Chickamauga, was happy to say is quite comfortable, though his wound is very serious, the large bone (tibia) of the leg being shattered with a Minnie ball."

Some wit affirms that military buttons are very attractive to a woman, especially if they are also bachelor's buttons.

Mails from Louisville to Frankfort and Lexington.

The Government having taken possession of the Lexington and Louisville railroad, with the view of widening the gauge, the trains will cease running, to-day. We are informed by Col. J. J. Miller, Special Agent of the Post Office Department in Kentucky, that the mails will run as regular as usual by stage with but a few hours delay in the time. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the mail at the main points.

Many writers in the South talk as if they had lost all sense of decency and honor. The Atlanta Intelligencer, in speaking of the death of Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm, says of him:

When the battle of Shiloh was brewing, he closely watched the movements of General Buell, and kept General Johnson constantly advised of the enemy's whereabouts and movements.

In other words, for it means nothing else, when he was in Kentucky enjoying the protection of his State and Government, for himself, his family, and relatives, he was playing the part of the spy. This is mentioned among the "chivalry" of the present day to his honor. Such honor we do not care to enjoy, and if Ben. Hardin Helm was alive, and was the man we once knew him to be, he would scorn such honor. The character of a spy is despicable under any circumstances, and if he acted in the manner imputed to him, it is but another evidence of the moral ruin naturally resulting from the hellish influence of secession. The deeds and services of his ancestors are a part of the history of our State, and notwithstanding the grave and serious error which he committed when he rebelled against his State and country, we would, as far as practicable, save the race from the infamy which such admirers as the Atlanta Intelligencer would cast upon it.

"Whereas, there was, on the 18th of May, 1863, an illegitimate child born in the neighborhood of Franklin, Simpson Co., Ky., the maternity of which to the public is unknown, I therefore, that no injustice may be done to the innocent, hereby state that my daughter, Mary Hudson, is the mother of said child."

The above, copied from an exchange, is inserted as a curiosity. Wonders never cease. We do not believe that Mary is guilty. Some one must have imposed upon the miserable and degraded fellow, who claims to be her father, in order to divert suspicion from another. That must be a fortunate community where a scape-goat can be so easily found to assume the responsibility and blame of every error and crime. The public ought to meet this generous disposition of W. G. H. and avoid any future necessity for such indecent publications.

LIEUT. GARRETT.—The Louisville Journal, of October 5th, says, we are glad to learn that our chivalric young friend Lieut. Garrett, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, has received a commission from the Government as First Lieutenant in the Invalid Corps, and is instructed to hold himself in readiness for orders. Lieut. G. was badly wounded in the thickest of the fight at Perryville, and has never recovered entirely from the effects of the wound, but he will nobly do his duty at any post to which he may be assigned.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, says:—It is not for us at present to appreciate the causes or the consequences of this disaster, which, it will be seen, has resulted from the superiority of the enemy's forces, concentrated in this attack on Rosecrans. Why this officer should be left to cope with an enemy superior in numbers, when the means of reinforcing him were at the command of the Government, (as is proved by the fact that reinforcements are now on the way to him), is a question about which, as we know nothing, we shall say nothing. It is enough to say that with our superiority in numbers it is a little singular that on so many occasions the enemy has been able to give us battle with the advantage of heavier columns on his side. Whether it be from the interior lines on which the enemy operates or from the greater celerity and secrecy of his movements, or from the superior sagacity of his strategy in the general conduct of the war, it is certain that the heroism of our troops has often been put to tests which reflect more glory on them than credit on the military management to which they are subjected.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—The Louisville Journal, of yesterday, says:—We are in receipt of highly important and encouraging news from the army of Gen. Burnside, by special dispatches received last night from Knoxville. Gen. Burnside holds the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassa river and Western and Atlantic railroads, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome railroads; and to the east of Knoxville as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad—being also in possession of all the passes into North Carolina. Gen. Burnside's right wing is in communication with Gen. Rosecrans, and his position is all that could be desired. His army is in the best of health and spirits, and we doubt not we shall soon hear the most cheering intelligence from it. There is everything in the position and disposition of the Army of the Ohio to give encouragement to the friends of the Union.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH.—A person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. "Ah," replied the doctor, "and what did you call him?" "Why said he, 'I called him a scoundrel, too.' " "Well," resumed Franklin, "I suppose you both spoke the truth."

OPTICAL ILLUSION.—The Richmond Examiner is responsible for the following illustration of optical illusion:

Three young men, handsomely dressed, sat by the well fountain in Capital square yesterday, smoking and chatting pleasantly and leisurely. While thus engaged in idling away time, a respectable looking citizen, whose head was rather grayish, and expression somewhat stern and cynical, took a seat on the same bench, managed to glide into the conversation, turning its course mainly while to the army. At length he asked: "How is it, gentlemen, that you, in the full tide of health, with apparent plenty of time and money, well brought up, and all that—how is it that you sit here idly, and see others fighting and being butchered up, and sickening to death for your sake?" "Well," responded one, "the army would suit me well enough, but for one thing: if you will pull off that neatly fitting shoe, and roll up my drawers, you will find a leg made of leather straps and iron ribs. The original I left at Sharpsburg." "As for me," remarked the second, "if you will take the trouble to feel this left arm, you will discover that the bone between the shoulder blade and the elbow, to the length of about five inches, has been removed. When I stand upon my right foot, also, I am balancing on my toes, the heel being gone. Result of bullets in the second battle of Manassas." The third youth scarcely knew what to say, but looked daggers at the cynical old codger, and finally broke out: "The same sort of talk forced me in. I was a shaking skeleton when I joined, and on the first march I broke down, got in one of the meanest hospitals in the country, and came out paralyzed in one side." [Here he held up a shriveled and lifeless arm.] "And may I ask, sir," he added, "what keeps you out?" "You seem to be in excellent vigor," "Me? I? Why—ahem—I am over forty-five."

WHAT IT COSTS TO REBEL.—Fifteen major and brigadier-generals fell in the battles before Chattanooga, fighting against the Government to which they owed allegiance. The following is a list of the killed: Major General Hood, mortally wounded; Brigadier General Preston Smith; Brigadier General Wolford; Brigadier General Wallthall; Brigadier General Ben. Hardin Helm; Brigadier General Deshler. The wounded were as follows: Major General Gregg, Major General Preston, Major General Claiborne, Brigadier General Adams, Brigadier General Brown, Brigadier General Bunn, Brigadier General Benning, Brigadier General John C. Brown.

RAILROAD SPEED.—Many fatal accidents occur on railways by persons attempting to drive across them when a train is approaching. The danger lies in miscalculating the rate at which a car moves when under full headway, which is said to be about seventy-four feet, or nearly twice its own length, in a second.

At this velocity, the locomotive driving wheel, six feet in diameter, makes four revolutions in a second, the piston rod thus traversing the cylinder eight times. If a horse and cart should approach and cross a track at the rapid rate of six miles an hour, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward it two hundred and fifty-seven feet while it was in the act of crossing; if the horse moved no faster than a walk, the train would move towards it more than five hundred feet, which facts account for the many accidents at such points. When the locomotive whistle is opened at the post eighty rods from the crossing, the train will advance near one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses the distance to and is heard at the crossing.

SINGULAR SUPERSTITION.—In one of the rural districts of Massachusetts lives a little, weazen-faced, anxious man, of remarkable lingual developments. This old man, though near a railroad junction, never set foot on a railroad car, or was more than fifty miles from home. It can hardly be wonderful that he is somewhat superstitious. In conversation recently relative to a sick neighbor, whose death had been daily and hourly expected, he thus sagely delivered himself. "I don't believe but what that sick man has pigeon feathers in his bed, for they say whoever sleeps on pigeon feathers never ill. The was old Mrs. —, who lived several years after the doctor had given her up. For a long time she kept her hand going pit-a-pat on her breast, just like a fluttering pigeon's wing. When her friends were all tired out tending her, and wondering what made her live on so, a stranger, hearing of the case, came into the house and asked if there were any pigeon feathers around her. Her relatives were great hunters and caught swarms of pigeons, and of course they saved the feathers and made use of them, and had a pigeon feather pillow between the upper and under bed. By just pulling out this pillow the old woman dropped quietly away in fifteen minutes. So there must be something salivating in feathers." Won't this inflate the feather market?

A POPULAR ERROR.—One of the most common and fatal mistakes made by ardent friends of education, is the indulgence of unreasonable hopes, and the maintenance of extravagant views as to what they can effect by means of it. It is often supposed that great results can be produced in a single term of twelve or fifteen weeks. Both teacher and committee aim at this rapid mode of manufacture. True education is that which aims at the slow and healthy growth of the mind; the incorporation into it of principles, and the formation of tastes and habits the full value of which will appear only after mature years have developed their tendencies. The highest and best parts of education are incapable of exhibition. The show made at the close of a term is well enough to amuse children and their fond parents, but is often like that of newly-dressed pleasure grounds, adorned with trees and shrubs fresh from the nursery, having a show of vitality in the foliage, though as yet drawing no sap from the root. Such frostworks of the school-room is soon dissolved, and generally passes away with the occasion. All attempts at such premature results of education are entirely useless; and yet our system of employing teachers by the term renders it almost necessary for a teacher who is ambitious of distinction, to lay his plans for that kind of superficial culture and mechanical drill which can be produced in a few weeks, and shown off as evidence of marvellous skill.

"John," said a cockney solicitor to his son, "I see you'll never do for an attorney, you have no energy." "Skuse me, father," replied John, "what I want is some of your chickenery."

A contemporary, in speaking of a newly-invented "metallic burial case," says it is fast coming into fashion, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

ITS WHAT YOU SPEND.—"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was true, for it was Franklin's in another shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as it he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time.

But ten cents a day is a child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then, John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man who wishes to be rich has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much; but he knew that in making such a sum a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went." To save, is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step toward the poor-house.

An exchange says a man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. We know several men that get higher, every evening than they are in the morning.

"What's that picture on?" asked a countryman in a print store the other day, of the proprietor, who was turning over some engravings. "That, sir, is Joshua commanding the sun to stand still." "Du tell! Which is Josh, and which is his son?"

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, October 5, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Johnson's ex'r vs Wiseman's ex'r, Fayette; affirmed.

Lewis et al vs Harris & Co., Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

ORDERS.

Betts, ex'r &c., vs Thompson et al, Scott; response of appellant to rule awarded vs him filed.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Offutt vs Gano et al, Scott; affirmed.

Craig vs Risk, Scott; reversed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1e.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1859 to 1863. August 12 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ABIAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1e.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1e.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal. A. G. CAMMAK.

October 7th, 1863-1e.

Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES. 150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit. I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises. I will give a good bargain. WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.

Oct. 7, 1863-w&wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Oct. 7, 1863-1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. HITCHCOCK'S HIGH SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.—We are pleased to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will open a male school, early in October. Dr. Hitchcock has a high reputation as a teacher, having taught very many years, successfully in Baltimore.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., on MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863-1e.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th of October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, SC.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORELL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863. G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.

Oct. 5, 1863-1m.

St. John's School.

THIS school, for boys and girls, will begin its TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, in the building formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, in South Frankfort. It will be under the charge of Miss Sally Campbell, and the more advanced class of boys will recite to a male teacher. The languages will be taught, when desired. For particulars enquire of J. N. Norton, or J. H. Waterman.

Oct. 5, 1863-21e.

Runaway Negroes.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself 'Ike Knights.' Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself 'Sam Dickerson.' Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Frankfort county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON,

Adm'r of J. A. Sauer, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863-1m.

*Lou. Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!

THERE will be a Grand Hop, at the Capital Hotel, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

COMMITTEE.

Jas. T. Bramlette, Frank H. Pope, Ed. Keenon, C. Bailey, Jno. M. Hewitt, Jr., A. Conery, Chas. T. Campbell, R. B. Taylor.

Sept. 30, 1863-1e.

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS!

DEVOU & CO.,

83 & 85 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE FINE MILLINERY GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WE are now prepared to offer for your inspection, a large and elegant stock of LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW, FUR, AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, HEAD-DRESSES, BELTINGS, etc., including every description of MILLINERY GOODS. Our facilities for manufacturing

CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND MANTILLAS from all the new fabrics, are such that we can supply them lower than you can get them elsewhere. Our stock of SHAWLS comprise all the novelties in both Foreign and Domestic.

Our buyer being constantly in New York, we will offer all goods in our line at lowest market prices for Cash.

"A call before purchasing elsewhere, will result to your advantage." Respectfully,

DEVOU & CO.,

83 and 85 Pearl St., Cincinnati.

Sept. 28, 1863-3w.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMES,

Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-1d9.

Notice.

John Burns' administrator, Plaintiff, Petition vs. Allen Burns and others, Defendants. J. Equity. THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Burns, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner.

September 10, 1863.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and save costs.

HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.

Frankfort, August 10, 1863-2m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 36 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lips in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-w&wlm.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under general orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged. To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of four hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

P. F. W. & C. O. Railroad, (Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. & T. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford, Bonds, [1853 & 1855] 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds, 1852, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug.] 73-10 p. r. t., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690 15,886 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safe Deposit Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk's of the City, Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Bk's of the City, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk., Phila. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

140 Shares Bk's of the City, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bk's of the City, Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk., H'td. Co., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k'ing Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk's of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bk's of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

100 Shares Bk's of the City, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Bk's of the City, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City, 30,000 31,800 00	
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00	
300 Shares Bank of N. Y., N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00	
200 Shares Bk's of North America S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	
400 Shares Bk's of the City, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00	
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk., New York City, 10,000 10,600 00	
500 Shares Union Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00	
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00	
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00	
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85	

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.	
Losses adjusted and due, None.	
Losses adjusted and not due, \$ 6,628 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof, 137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities, \$142,735 95	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the authorized officers of the said ETNA Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.] This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been diminished below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By G. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed ETNA agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. Bush, Cornington, Kenton.

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.

Alex. S. McElroy, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Frederic H. Skinner, Edinboro, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.

Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.

Philip H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson.

H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Hopkins.

John P. Green, Lawrenceville, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.

Pred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Mayville, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.

Chas. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John P. Green, Owensboro, Davies.

Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Southland, Livingston.

J. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Dan'l M. Bowmar, Versailles, Woodford.

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.

July 20-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailor of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Sept. 2, 1863-wktv3m.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10. July 22, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward. I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke Jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, and escaped from the Penitentiary, and are now the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, but is slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 22 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any at all. Wrote on the 21st of May, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey shirt, dark low crown hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County. Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Eudett, in the county of Garrard, and has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short black thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy gait; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT. December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that JOHN B. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John B. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the